CHAPTER I.

SECTION I.

*RULES RELATING TO ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

Introductory Rules.

Report to be made by Civil Servants on arrival.

1. Every gentleman appointed in England to be a member of the Civil Service of the Presidency of Bombay shall, immediately on arrival at Bombay, report himself to the Chief Secretary to Government, or, in his absence, to the officer in charge of the Separate Department.

Posting of Civil Servants after report of arrival.

2. Orders will then be issued posting him to a district as an Assistant Collector and investing him with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.†

Salary of Assistant Collectors posted after arrival.

3. The salary of an Assistant Collector will be Rs. 400 per mensem from the date of arrival, increasing to Rs. 450 from the date of his passing the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, and to Rs. 500 from the date of his passing the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, and being invested with the full powers of a Magistrate.‡

4. An Assistant Collector is required to pass—

Assistant Collectors required to pass examinations in Hindustáni and in one of the vernacular languages.

(1) within 15 months of his being posted as an Assistant Collector an examination in the vernacular language of the district to which he is posted, and

(2) within 24 months of his being so posted an examination in Hindustáni.

Failure to pass either of these examinations within the prescribed period shall render the Assistant Collector liable to a deduction§ of 10 per cent. from his salary until he passes the examination, provided that Government may for special reasons extend the period prescribed for either examination.¶

The vernacular languages of the districts are declared to be as follows:—

Ahmedabad, Panch Maháls, Kaira, Broach, Surat	*Gujaráti.*
Thána, East Khándesh, West Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Kolába	*Maráthi.*
Bombay	*Maráthi or Gujaráti* at the option of the officer concerned.
Kánara, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur ...	*Kánarese.*
All districts in Sind	*Sindhi.*

* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6265, dated 22nd June 1908.

† Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9921, dated 9th October 1907.

‡ Officers on passing the Lower or Higher Standard of examination shall, as a rule, be at once invested, respectively, with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate or with powers of a First Class Magistrate and they shall accordingly be entitled to the higher rates of pay from the date of their passing the examination. But if in the case of any officer subordinate to him the Magistrate of a district shows to the satisfaction of the Local Government that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place (Resolution of the Government of India, No. 377, dated 20th January 1871).

Powers of a Second Class Magistrate are not to be conferred upon an officer until he has exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class for six months; and powers of a First Class Magistrate are not to be conferred upon an officer until he has exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class for the same period: provided that no officer shall be entitled to a higher rate of pay by reason of exercising higher powers unless he has passed in all the subjects of examination by the Lower or Higher Standard as the case may be (Resolution of the Government of India, No. 2990, dated 17th June 1871).

§ The deduction from the salary of an officer for failure to pass his examination within the prescribed period should be made from the first day of the month following that in which the first examination is held after the completion of the period within which he should pass to the last day of the month preceding that in which he eventually passes or is exempted from the liability to pass by transfer or otherwise (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8039, dated 3rd October 1905).

¶ Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 1297, dated 18th February 1904, and No. 8508, dated 22nd September 1900.

5. (1) In addition to the examinations in language prescribed in Rule 4 an Assistant Collector of less than ten years' standing who is transferred from one district to another district in the vernacular of which he has not passed will be required to pass in the vernacular of his new district not later than at the first examination held after the expiry of one year from the date of his transfer to the district; and, in the event of his failing to do so, he will be liable to the penalty, subject to the proviso, mentioned in Rule 4.

Assistant Collectors further required to pass in the vernaculars of the districts to which they may be transferred; grant of a reward for passing in compulsory and optional languages.

(2) An Assistant Collector, whether of less than ten years' service or not, having passed the examinations prescribed by Rule 4 and clause (1) of this rule, may, with the permission of the Commissioner of the Division, or in the case of an Assistant Collector serving in Bombay with the permission of Government, appear for examination in a second vernacular spoken in the district in which he is serving.

(3) No reward shall be payable for passing in the languages which an Assistant Collector is required to pass under Rule 4, but when these have been passed, a reward of Rs. 500 shall be payable in the following cases:—

(i) when an Assistant Collector passes in any vernacular which he is required to pass under clause (1) of this rule, provided he does so within the period prescribed by that clause;

(ii) when an Assistant Collector passes any vernacular examination for which he is permitted to appear under clause (2) of this rule; and

(iii) when an Assistant Collector of more than ten years' service is transferred to a district in the vernacular of which he has not passed and passes in that vernacular not later than at the first examination held after the expiry of one year from the date of his transfer to that district.

Note.—In any case in which the vernacular of the district is the Assistant Collector's own language, the Assistant Collector is not required to pass in that vernacular under either Rule 4 or Rule 5, and no reward is payable to him for passing in it; and clause (2) of the first paragraph of Rule 4 does not apply to an Assistant Collector whose own language is Hindustáni.*

6. Except for special reasons an Assistant Collector will not receive permanent charge of a táluka, or be invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class, until he has passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard.

Assistant Collectors not to receive charge of tálukas and be invested with Second Class Magisterial powers without passing Lower Standard Departmental Examination.

7. Except for special reasons an Assistant Collector will not be appointed to be or act as Second Assistant Collector or Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, or be invested with the powers of a First Class Magistrate, until he has passed the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard.

Assistant Collectors not to be appointed Second Assistant Collectors or Assistant Judges, or Sessions Judges, and be invested with First Class Magisterial powers without passing Higher Standard Departmental Examination.

8. An Assistant Collector desirous of entering the Judicial Branch of the Service may, on application made to the Secretary to the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examination one month before the date of the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, be examined in an extra paper relating to Judicial matters as hereinafter provided. The Assistant Collector will not by passing in this paper bind himself to enter the Judicial Branch, but he will be freed from obligation to pass any other examination in Judicial matters.

Candidates for the Judicial Branch required to pass in an extra Judicial paper.

9. Substantive promotions to the grade of Second Assistant Collector as also officiating promotions to this as well as to the grade of First Assistant Collector will, under ordinary

Promotions how regulated.

* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5800, dated 28th June 1910.

circumstances, be regulated according to the date of passing the Higher Standard Departmental Examination. Passing the Departmental Examination, however, will not entitle to promotion any one whose conduct is not otherwise satisfactory. The names of officers holding the substantive appointments of First and Second Assistant Collectors will be printed in the Civil List in the order of their seniority in the service.

Certificate for travelling allowance to examination candidates.

10. An Assistant Collector will not be entitled to travelling allowance for attending the examination unless the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations, or the Civil and Military Examination Committee, as the case may be, shall certify that his proficiency was such as to entitle him to the allowance.

Note.—Certificates for travelling allowance should not be granted to candidates who obtain less than a half of the minimum number of marks required to pass.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

Half-yearly meetings of the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations.

11. Half-yearly* Departmental Examinations of Assistant Collectors and others who may be permitted to appear shall be held at Bombay or Poona under the supervision of the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations on such dates in June and December as may be notified to the examinees by order of the President.

Assistant Collectors should address the Secretary to the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations through their Collectors.†

Constitution of the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations.

12. (*a*) The Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations will consist of the following members:—

(1) The Chief Secretary to Government—President.

(2) The Secretary in the Revenue Department or, if he is the Chief Secretary, the Secretary in the Judicial Department.

(3) The Secretary to Government in the Legal Department.

(4) The Accountant General.

(5) The Registrar of the High Court.

(6) The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Inspector-General of Registration.

(7) The Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

(8) The Under Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department.

(9) The Assistant Judge, Thána.

(10) The Collector of Bombay (for examinations held in Bombay).

(11) The Collector of Poona (for examinations held in Poona).

(12) The Assistant Collector, Bombay (for examinations held in Bombay).

(13) The Senior Assistant Collector, Poona (for examinations held in Poona).

(14) The Oriental Translator to Government—Secretary.

(*b*) In addition to the permanent members mentioned above, the President is authorized to appoint on behalf of Government, as temporary members, such officers as are required to set any papers which are not set by any of the permanent members. These temporary members should have rendered at least five years' service. The attendance of these temporary members at the examinations will not be required, but they will have to read and mark the various exercises on the papers set by them. One European officer from amongst the permanent members should attend during the examinations for *viva voce* and for general

* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4945, dated 17th June 1905.

† Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6059, dated 22nd September 1898.

superintendence. The duty of attendance should be shared by the various officers. A Deputy Collector of experience may also be appointed as a member to assist in conducting *viva voce* examinations.

(*c*) The Revenue and Judicial papers, with and without books, should be sent to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, and the Secretary to Government, Legal Department, respectively, for approval, and, if necessary, for revision in consultation with the officers who set them.

Two standards of examination, Lower and Higher.

13. There shall be two standards of qualification—the Lower and Higher. The Lower Standard must be passed before a Candidate can present himself for examination according to the Higher Standard.

LOWER STANDARD.

(See Appendix .)

Nature and objects of the Lower Standard Departmental Examination.

14. The principal objects of the Lower Standard of examination shall be to test the Candidate's general acquaintance with the leading principles of Revenue Administration and Criminal Justice, and especially with so much of the Laws of Procedure as it is necessary for any officer to know in order to exercise properly the functions of an Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and his power of dealing with conflicting arguments and evidence. With these objects the following scheme of examination is laid down :—

Papers to be set, etc.

(1) Papers on Revenue and Judicial questions are to be answered without reference to any books, except the text (without commentary) of Regulations and Acts and the printed Rules for administration of Revenue Survey Settlements, and such other books of reference as may be prescribed by the Permanent Committee. The Revenue paper will include questions on the principles regarding the exemption of improvements from taxation, with particular reference to the summary of these principles as given in Volume III of the Survey and Settlement Manual and its Appendices. The questions will be so framed as not to involve difficult and rare points, or recollection of forms, dates, etc., but must be sufficient to test the Candidate's general knowledge of the subjects of examination. *The Indian Evidence Act will also be a subject of examination, and questions in it are to be answered without books.

(2)† (*a*) The Candidate is to be required to show his knowledge of the accounts of a Collectorate, whether village, táluka or huzúr, and to have a satisfactory practical acquaintance with the subjects treated of in Symonds' revised edition of Hope's Manual, and with the whole system of treasury and local fund accounts prevailing in the Presidency as given in the Civil Account Code, Volume I. The Candidate will be allowed the use of the Civil Account Code with its index, and the questions to be answered from these books will be set in such a manner as to test the Candidate's capacity to correct irregularities and solve problems that he is likely to meet with in his daily work.

(*b*) The Candidate shall produce a certificate from the Collector of the district that he has duly attended to, and satisfactorily discharged, the duties of Treasury Officer for a period of not less than six weeks in the twelve months immediately preceding the examination. No Candidate shall be declared as passed without such certificate.

(*c*) The Candidate who has obtained in England a certificate of minimum proficiency in riding shall, when he presents himself for his

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* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2618, dated 31st May 1872.

† Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3385, dated 9th April 1912.

Lower Standard Departmental Examination, produce a certificate from the Collector of his district that he can ride sufficiently well for the performance of his duties.*

(3)† With a view of testing the power of the Candidate in dealing with conflicting arguments and evidence, a decided case, which he has never before seen (from a Magistrate's English record), of the nature of those which come before Assistants in charge of districts, is to be placed before him with a copy of the Indian Penal Code, the final proceeding in the case being withdrawn. The Candidate must write out his decision upon the question or questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is based.

Higher Standard.

(See Appendix)

15. The Higher Standard of examination shall be similar in its nature to the Lower, but more difficult in degree. Its object shall be to test the fitness of the Candidate to transact creditably the ordinary business of a Collector and Magistrate, and the examination will be conducted in conformity with the following scheme :—

Nature and object of the Higher Standard Departmental Examination.

(1) Questions of law and practice are to be selected from the whole range of the duties of a Collector and Magistrate, and arranged in two classes : one comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed ; and the other comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digests, or summaries, however, are to be used, but only the original laws, circular orders, and interpretations, with rules relative to different departments printed by authority. The object of this class of questions is to test the Candidate's capacity readily to find the law or practice in the less common points which arise in business. It is not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but merely to ascertain whether or not the acquisitions of the person examined are such as to enable him fitly to perform the important functions of a Magistrate and Collector.

Papers to be set.

‡ (2) A Magisterial case is to be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the Candidate's ability to master all oridinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to, and just appreciation of, evidence. The course laid down in sub-para. 3 of the preceding Rule (14) should be adopted.

(3) (*a*) The Candidate is to be examined relative to Revenue administration, and especially the principles of a Survey Settlement, and the rules laid down for the guidance of Revenue Officers in connection therewith. The papers, with and without books, will contain questions on the principles regarding the exemption of improvements from taxation with particular reference to the summary of these principles as given in Volume III of the Survey and Settlement Manual and its Appendices.

§ (*b*) The Candidate shall be examined in a paper on subjects connected with Revenue Survey and Settlement.

The paper on Survey and Settlement will include questions on the subjects dealt with in—

(1) Volume I, Volume II (Parts I and II) and Volume III (Part III) of the Survey and Settlement Manual ;

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* Revenue Department Circular No. 581, dated 25th January 1899.

† Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4876, dated 16th July 1902.

‡ Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4876, dated 16th July 1902.

§ Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8499, dated 3rd December 1902.

(2) The Land Revenue Code, Chapters VIII, IX and X, and the rules under section 214 of the Code relating to the provisions of those chapters, together with all recent orders and rulings[1] of Government on the subject of Survey and Settlement.

(1) *Vide* H. V. Sathe's annotated edition of the Land Revenue Code.

(3) The latest Red Letter Chapter in the General Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency on the character of Land Tenures and System of Survey and Settlements.

(4) Government Resolution No. 2619 of 16th March 1884.

(*c*) No Assistant Collector serving in the Presidency proper shall be declared to have passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination until he produces certificates that he has undergone a three weeks' course of instruction in Survey under a Divisional Superintendent of Land Records and Registration and a three weeks' course of instruction in Agriculture under the direction of the Director of Agriculture and has acquired a fair practical knowledge of these subjects.

For the purposes of these courses the text-books to be studied are Volume I, Volume II (Parts I and II) and Volume III (Part III) of the Survey and Settlement Manual and Volumes I and III of Mr. Mollison's text-book on Indian Agriculture; but the instruction will be as far as possible practical and in the field.

(*d*) No Assistant Collector serving in Sind shall be declared to have passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination until he produces a certificate of attendance at the Survey Class at Hyderabad.

(4) The Candidate is to be tested in the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the High Court Criminal Circulars (the Sind Courts Criminal Circulars in the case of candidates serving in Sind),* the Police Acts, the Summary Settlement Acts, the District Municipal Act, the Salt Act, the Watan Act, the Opium Act, the Forest Act, the A'bkári Act, the Bombay Revenue Code, the Local Boards Act, the Bombay Record-of-Rights Act, 1903,† and other Acts and Regulations commonly referred to in practice.

(5) The Candidate will also be examined in Mr. Field's‡ Law of Evidence in British India, the examination being limited to the part which deals with general principles only, and the Indian Evidence Act and the Indian Contract Act (Nos. I and IX of 1872), the questions in which should be answered without books.§

(6) The Candidate will be examined in a paper on subjects connected with the Indian Registration Act, the Indian Stamp Act and the Rules laid down thereunder¶ and sections 54 and 59 of the Transfer of Property Act.‖

Examination in extra Judicial paper.

16. The extra paper on Judicial matters described in Rule 8 will consist of questions on the following subjects :—

The Civil Procedure Code.

The Law of Limitations.

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* Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 4160, dated 6th May 1910, and No. 8508, dated 22nd September 1910.

† Government Resolution, Revenue, Department, No. 5744, dated 6th July 1904.

‡ Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7251, dated 13th October 1886.

§ Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2618, dated 31st May 1872.

¶ Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 7841, dated 16th November 1887.

‖ Government Resolution No. 6684, dated 6th July 1907.

The Law of Contracts.

The Law of Evidence.

The Specific Relief Act, the Indian Succession Act, the principles of Hindu Law, and the leading cases decided by the Bombay High Court.

The marks obtained in answering this extra paper will be reckoned towards the Assistant Collector's passing the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, provided the minimum in all other branches of examination has been duly attained.

LOCAL COMMITTEES.

Local Committees.

17. On application made one month previous to the ordinary date of an examination, Local Committees will be appointed for the examination of Candidates stationed in the Province of Sind, the Persian Gulf, or Arabia.

Procedure to be followed by the Permanent Committee when Local Committees are appointed.

18. The Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations will fix the half-yearly examination days. If local examinations are sanctioned, they must be held on the same days. The Permanent Committee shall prepare beforehand for each examination sets of questions, a sufficient number of copies of each of which sets shall be forwarded to each Local Committee in a sealed packet, not to be opened until the moment of examination. The Permanent Committee shall, subject to the general control of Government, frame rules for the general guidance of the Local Committees in order to insure a fair and uniform method of fixing the degree of attainment upon each point of examination.

Constitution of the Local Committee for Departmental Examinations.

19. The Local Examination Committee will consist of the chief Judicial and chief Revenue Officers of the district, the senior of whom shall be President; and the other Members shall consist of one experienced Native Officer from the Judicial, another from the Revenue Branch of the Service, and a third from the Educational Department. When the chief Judicial or chief Revenue Officer is unable to attend, an experienced Assistant or Subordinate will perform his duties as member of the Committee. In Sind, where the examinations will be held at Karáchi, the Assistant Commissioner will be *ex-officio* Secretary to the Local Committee, the President and Members of which will be appointed by the Commissioner of that Province.*

Duties of the Local Examination Committee.

20. (*a*) The Local Examination Committee will conduct the examinations and, after due deliberation in respect of each Candidate examined, will record the result so far as regards the points on which their report is due, and the President shall transmit the record to the Permanent Examination Committee. The President will be responsible for the fairness, impartiality and proper strictness of the examination. The written answers of the Candidates and the other papers written by them shall be forwarded with the record.

(*b*) To preserve uniformity of standard in the examinations held by the Permanent Committee and those in Sind, the same Magisterial case will be set to the Sindhi Candidates as is set in Bombay.

Note.—The Revenue papers for all Sind Candidates, including Assistant Collectors serving in Sind for the time being, will be prepared under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind and the marks for the replies assessed by the Local Committee.

(*c*) All papers set by Members of the Permanent Committee, and the answers to which are to be examined and marked by such Members, will be sent under sealed cover to the Secretary to the Local Committee, who will return under sealed cover the answers to the Secretary to the Permanent Committee for assessment of the marks, and the decision whether a Candidate has or has not passed will rest with the Permanent Committee.

21. The Permanent Examination Committee shall report to Government the names of such Candidates as have successfully passed.

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* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3932, dated 9th July 1881.

HINDUSTANI AND VERNACULAR EXAMINATIONS.

Conduct of examinations in Hindustani and Vernacular languages.

22. Examinations in Hindustáni, Maráthi, Gujaráti and Kánarese should be held by the Civil and Military Examination Committee and examinations in Sindhi and Arabic should be held by the Local Committees at Karáchi and Aden respectively.

23. The Civil and Military Examination Committee will meet on the first Monday in every month to conduct examinations in Hindustáni, Maráthi, Gujaráti and Kánarese. Should the first Monday of a month fall on one of the Gazetted holidays, the examination will be held on the following Monday or, if that is also a Gazetted holiday, on the next working day thereafter.

Note.—The term "Gazetted holidays" should be held to mean—

(1) Holidays prescribed or notified under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

(2) Holidays on which, by Government Notification in the *Gazette*, any public office is ordered to be closed for the transaction of public business without reserve or qualification. The term does not include local holidays which may be granted at the discretion of Heads of Offices, provided that there are no arrears of work, nor such merely permissible or discretionary holidays as the last Saturday of each month.

Assistant Collectors desirous of attending the examinations should send in their applications to the Committee through the Head of their Department at least 15 days before the date of examination. When an Assistant Collector who has been granted permission does not propose to avail himself of such permission he should intimate his change of mind to the Civil and Military Examination Committee at least 7 days before the date of examination so as to save unnecessary trouble to the examiners.

The Local Committee at Karáchi will meet for examining candidates in Sindhi whenever directed by the Commissioner in Sind to do so.

A candidate who fails in the examination will not be allowed to present himself again for a period of two months.

Standard of the examinations in Hindustáni and Vernacular languages.

24. The examination in Hindustáni shall contain the following exercises :—

	Marks.
(1) Translation *viva voce* into English from a fairly written Hindustáni letter or petition	50
(2) Written translation into Hindustani from an ordinary English narrative or from a letter or petition or a Government order or regulation	100
(3) Conversation on ordinary subjects, including commercial, revenue and magisterial matters, to test the candidate's capability of understanding and making himself understood in a conversation on such subjects	100
Total ...	250

Note.—A candidate who obtains 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks (*i. e.* 150) will be considered to have passed the examination.*

Examinations in the vernacular languages (*viz.*, Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese, Sindhi and Arabic) should be according to the standard shown below :—

		Marks.
1.	Translation from English	100
† 2.	Translation into English of a vernacular passage and writing a summary in English of vernacular papers read out to the candidate	100
3.	Reading and explaining Native papers, and conversation (in cases of local examination according to report of Local Committee)	150

Note (*1*).—A candidate who obtains 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks will be considered to have passed the examination, and a candidate who obtains at least 75 per cent. of the aggregate marks will be considered to have passed the examination with credit.

* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3385, dated 9th April 1912

† Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4876, dated 16th Ju y 1902.

Note (*2*).—The papers for translation from English and into English will be of a general literary character while the *vivâ voce* examination will be devoted to subjects more immediately connected with the Department in which the candidate is serving. The test in the vernacular examinations will be comprehensive and strict as regards conversation, reading and understanding vernacular papers, and comparatively mild as regards translation from English and vernacular.

Note (*3*).—To preserve uniformity of standard in the examinations held by the Civil and Military Examination Committee and those held by the Local Committees at Karáchi and Aden, the papers for translation into Sindhi will be set by the Civil and Military Examination Committee and marked by the Local Committee at Karáchi, and the written exercises for candidates in Arabic at Aden will be set and marked by the Civil and Military Examination Committee. In both cases the *vivâ voce* examination will be conducted and the marks assessed first by the Local Committees.

APPENDIX.

Lower Standard.

		Marks.
1.	(*a*) Judicial Questions to be answered with books ...	150
	(*b*) Judicial Qusetions including questions on the Indian Evidence Act, to be answered without books ...	
2.	Magisterial Case	50
3.	Revenue Questions	150
4.	(*a*) Paper of questions on Treasury and Local Fund Accounts (with books)	75
	(*b*) *Vivâ voce* in Revenue Accounts	75
	Aggregate Marks ...	500

Higher Standard.

		Marks.
1.	Judicial Questions, to be answered with books	75
2.	Judicial Questions, including questions on the Indian Evidence Act and the Indian Contract Act, to be answered without books.	75
3.	Mr. Field's Law of Evidence in British India	100
4.	Questions on subjects connected with the Indian Registration Act, the Stamp Act and the rules laid down thereunder and sections 54 and 59 of the Transfer of Property Act	100
5.	Magisterial Case	50
6.	Revenue Questions with books	150
7.	Do. without books	150
8.	Paper on Revenue Survey and Settlement matters	100
	Aggregate Marks ...	800
	Add—Extra Judicial Paper ...	150
		950

Note 1.—(*a*) A Candidate who obtains at least one-half of the marks under each head and at least 60 per cent. of the aggregate in the subjects offered in the examination will be considered to have passed unless the Permanent Committee for special reasons reported see fit to rule otherwise.

(*b*) A Candidate who obtains at least 75 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable will be considered to have passed the examination *with credit*.

Note 2.—The following are the heads under which the subjects of examination are arranged, each head being considered as one subject when calculating the minimum marks entitling a candidate to pass :—

In the Lower Standard.

I.—Judicial, Nos. 1 and 2.

II.—Revenue, No. 3.

III.—Accounts, No. 4.

In the Higher Standard.

I.—Judicial, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

II.—Revenue, Nos. 6 and 7.

III.—Revenue Survey and Settlement, No. 8.

Note 3.—*Any Candidate for the Lower or the Higher Standard Departmental Examination who obtains the minimum qualifying marks out of the aggregate total for all the subjects

Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8464, dated 2nd November 1904.

and passes in all the subjects but one will not be obliged to present himself again for examination except in the subject in which he may have failed, but he will not be declared to have fully passed until he has successfully undergone examination in every subject : provided that the Candidate must, in order to have the benefit of this rule, pass in the one subject in which he may have failed not later than at the next ensuing general examination, and he may apply to be examined in it at any time within three months after the date of declaration of his having failed in it. The Candidate will then be examined in that subject at such place as Government may direct and if being a Candidate at the Lower Standard Departmental Examination he passes he will be entitled to appear for the Higher Standard at the next ensuing General Examination.

SECTION II.

Rules for the Encouragement of the Study of Oriental Languages among the Junior Members of the Bombay Civil Service.

Former rules cancelled.

1. The rules published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 23rd July 1868, Part I, pages 682-3, are cancelled.

Standards of examinations and donations.

2. The standards of examinations and donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follows :—

		Rs.	
Higher Standard.	Arabic	800	
	Sanskrit	800	
	Persian	800	
High Proficiency.	Maráthi	1,500	With certificate from the Presiding Examiners.
	Gujaráti	1,500	
	Kánarese	1,500	
	Sindhi	1,500	
	Persian	2,000	
	Arabic	2,000	
	Sanskrit	2,000	
Degree of Honour.	Maráthi	3,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Gujaráti	3,000	
	Kánarese	3,000	
	Persian	5,000	
	Arabic	5,000	
	Sanskrit	5,000	

Candidates not to appear simultaneously for any two standards.

3. No Civil Servant will be permitted to present himself for examination by two standards of the *same* language simultaneously, but he may have the option of competing for the higher examinations in any languages without first undergoing any inferior test.

Candidates not to appear more than twice.

4. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination; but, if a special recommendation be made by the Examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear a third time.

Time within which candidates can appear for examinations.

5. No Civil Servant will be allowed any pecuniary reward for passing the Higher Standard and High Proficiency Examinations after the expiration of ten and fifteen years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause. Civil Servants may be permitted to attend the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified in this rule, but no reward will be granted to them if they pass; and their leave must be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense must under any circumstances be caused to the State. In such cases it will be within the competence of the Local Government to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service. Civil servants who pass the examinations after the expiration

* Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 1091, dated 31st January 1907, and No. 8902, dated 26th September 1912.

of the periods specified will be entitled, however, to the usual certificate declaring the successful result of the examination. In the case of an examination for the Degree of Honour Standard there shall be no limit of time and an officer will be permitted to earn a reward by passing this examination at any time within the period of his service.

Candidates passed under former rules not allowed to appear.

6. Civil Servants who may have passed examinations under any former rule shall not be eligible to compete at corresponding examinations in the same language or languages under these rules.

Native Civil Servants, competitive or Statutory, not to receive donations for passing in the vernaculars of the districts in which they were born or educated.

7. Civil Servants who are Natives of India, and who have entered the Service either by competition in England or by appointment under the Statutory Rules, shall not receive the donations prescribed in these rules when such Native Civilians pass in the vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated, Government determining in each case what languages come within this definition. Probationers under the Statutory Rules shall not be allowed to appear at these examinations.

Date of Examinations.

8. The Civil and Military Examination Committee will meet on the first Monday in every month to conduct examinations according to the Lower, Higher, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour Standards. Examinations in Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit will however be held only quarterly on the first Monday in January, April, July and October. The Committee will also hold special meetings whenever directed to do so, either by His Excellency the Governor or the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, for the examination of any candidate or candidates who cannot attend during the regular monthly or quarterly sittings. Should the first Monday of a month fall on one of the gazetted holidays the examinations will be held on the following Monday or, if that is also a gazetted holiday, on the next working day thereafter. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so at least three months before the date of examination. When a Covenanted Civilian who has been granted permission to appear for examination does not purpose to avail himself of such permission, he should intimate his change of mind to the Civil and Military Examination Committee at least ten days before the date of examination so as to save unnecessary trouble to the examiners.

NOTE I.—The term "Gazetted holidays" should be held to mean—

(1) Holidays prescribed or notified under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

(2) Holidays on which, by Government Notification in the Gazette, any public office is ordered to be closed for the transaction of public business without reserve or qualification. The term does not include local holidays which may be granted at the discretion of heads of offices, provided that there are no arrears of work, nor such merely permissible or discretionary holidays as the last Saturday of each month.

NOTE II.—The officers named below are authorized to sanction applications for leave to attend examinations in the case of officers subordinate to them who have not exceeded the limits of time laid down in rule 5:

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioners of Divisions,
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Credit Societies,
The Collector of Bombay,
The Political Resident, Aden,
The Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Agent, Pálanpur,
The Honourable the Chief Justice, High Court (as regards the District Judges and Assistant Judges),
The Inspector-General of Police,
The Inspector-General of Prisons,
The Judicial Commissioner of Sind,

* Government Notifications, Revenue Department, No. 3439, dated 2nd April 1908, and No. 5206, dated 30th May 1911.

Subjects of examinations by the Higher Standard.

9 (A).—The following are the subjects of examination for the Higher Standard in Sanskrit and Persian :—

(*a*) Construing, with readiness and accuracy, from the undermentioned books :—

Sanskrit ... ... Riju Patha.

Persian ... ...
1. A selection from the "Tarikh-i-Sasaniyan."
2. A selection from the "Safar Nama-i-Shah-i-Iran."
3. "Narrative of Mrs. Hortestet" translated by Itimad-us-Sultana.

NOTE.—The three Persian selections are bound in one volume entitled the "Hadiqa-yi-Fasahat."

(*b*) Translating accurately, and with correctness of idiom and grammar, not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into the language in which the examination is held.

(*c*) Reading manuscripts fairly, and translating them readily and correctly. These manuscripts may be selected from the proceedings of a case in court, from reports or petitions addressed to Civil or Military authorities, from letters passing in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book, nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters generally employed.

(*d*) *Vivâ voce* translation into the language of a paper of English sentences, and (in Persian only) conversing in the examiner's presence with a native of Persia, with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar and idiom as to be at once intelligible. In Sanskrit the colloquial test will be omitted.

9 (B).—The following are the subjects for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic :—

(*a*) Translation from English into Arabic (written);

NOTE.—This translation should be marked with the vowel points.

(*b*) *Vivâ voce* translation into Arabic of a letter on a simple subject;

(*c*) *Vivâ voce* examination in the prescribed text-book (Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiya);

(*d*) Reading and translating an Arabic manuscript of moderate difficulty selected as in rule 9 [A] (*c*) above;

(*e*) Conversation of a simple character in Arabic with an Arab.

10. The following are the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination. In Persian half the passages for translation will be selected from the listed works and half from works of a similar standard of difficulty :—

Subjects for the High Proficiency examinations.

*Maráthi ... ...
(*a*) *Prose*—
1. *Mahádji Shinde Yánche Charitra* by Mr. Natu.
2. *Gad ála pan sinh gela* by Mr. H. N. Apte.

(*b*) *Poetry*—
The following selections from the Navanit :—
1. *Harischandrákhyán* by Mukteshwar.
2. *Akroorágamun, Abhimanyu Vadh* and *Shriyál Charitra* by Shridhar, and
3. *Gopichandákhyán* by Mahipati.

* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7385, dated 20th July 1908.

Gujaráti* ...

Prose—
1. *Karanghelo* by Nandshankar;
2. *Bhatnun Bhopálun*; and } By Navalrám.
3. *Akbar ane Birbal.* }

Poetry—
1. *Nalákhyán* by Premánand.
2. *Padmváatini Várta* by Shámal as in Mahipatram Ruprám's *Kávya Dohan* (Government edition).

Kánarese* ...

Prose—
1. *Katha Sangraha,* Parts II and III (Extracts from *Shiv Purán* and *Mahábhárat*).

Poetry—
1. *Torave Rámáyana,* Sandhis XVI and XVII of Bálkánda.

Sindhi ...

Sindhi Version of Johnson's Rasselas by Mr. Keshori.
Translation of Hunter's History of India.
Shah-jo Rasálo.

Arabic ...

Nafhat-ul-Yaman.
Selections from Alif Laila.

Sanskrit ...

Hitopadesha.
First nine cantos of Raghuvansa (expurgated edition by Iswara Chandra Vidyáságar).

Persian ...

Prose—
Gulistán.
Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg.
Háji Bába Ispáhani.
Asar-i-Ajam.
Autobiography of the Amir Abdur Rahman.
Malcolm's History of Persia (Mirza Hairat).
Mukalama-i-Saiyyat-i-Irani.

Poetry—
Diwan-i-Andalib.
Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition).

Newspapers—
Ittila'.
Iran.

List of grammars recommended.

Modern Persian Colloquial Grammar by Dr. Fritz Rosen.
Modern Persian Conversation Grammar (with key) by the Rev. W. St. Clair Tisdall.
Grammar of the Persian language by John T. Platts.

(*a*) Translating *vivâ voce* with readiness and accuracy from the prescribed text-books and answering questions arising out of the passages in which the candidate is examined.

(*b*) Written translation into English of a previously unseen passage in narrative style selected from the current literature of the day.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to Sanskrit. The passages set for translation from Arabic and Persian into English will not necessarily be in narrative style.

(*c*) Written translation, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression into the language in which the examination is held, of an English paper in narrative style.

NOTE.—The translations into Arabic should be marked with the vowel points.

(*d*) Written translation of a paper of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.

NOTE.—The translations into Arabic should be marked with the vowel points.

(*e*) Conversation in the language (except in Sanskrit). In this portion of the test the candidate will be expected to converse freely and fluently on general subjects.

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* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6562, dated 15th July 1912.

NOTE.—In the case of Arabic and Persian the candidate must exhibit a competent knowledge of the modern spoken idiom. Candidates in Arabic will be required to converse with an Arab speaking pure Arabic. In the case of Persian the conversation may be with a native of Shiraz, Teheran or Gilan.

(*f*) Reading and translating at sight a manuscript in the language.

(*g*) *Vivá voce* translation at sight into the language of a paper in English placed before the candidate. This translation as it is made will be written by a munshi as dictated by the candidate who will be permitted to correct his translation when completed upon its being read out to him by the examiner. The time occupied in this exercise will be taken into account in awarding marks.

(*h*) A paper of grammatical questions.

Subjects for the Honour examinations.

11. The following are the subjects for the Honour examination :—

Maráthi* ...

Prose—
1. *Bháratamrit*, Part I, *Sabháparva* and *Vanaparva*, by Balvant Trimbak Dravid.
2. *Shri Rámcharitra* by C. V. Vaidya.
3. *Amchya Ayushyátil Kánhi A'thavni* by Mrs. Ramábái Ránade.
4. *Dharmapara Vyákháne* by the late Mr. M. G. Ránade.
5. *Shri Shankar Digjaya Nátak* by Balvant Pándurang Kirloskar.
6. *Uttarnaishadha Charit* by the late Mr. Waman Abaji Modak.

Poetry—
1. *Dnyándeva's Dnyáneshwari*—Extracts from the 12th and 13th Adhyáyás as given in the Navanit, edition of 1910.
2. Moropant's *Kekávali*, 121 *shlokas* in all (Nirnaya Ságar Press edition).
3. Váman Pandit—Selections as given in the Navanit edition of 1910, pp. 96—143.
4. Rámdás—*Dásbodh*, 1st and 2nd Dashakás, Dhulia edition 3rd, Shri Átmárám Press, Dhulia.
5. Raghunáth Pandit—*Nala Damayanti Swayamvarákhyán*, as given in the Navanit edition of 1910, pp. 381—410.

Gujaráti* ...

Prose—
1. *Sarasvati Chandra*, Parts I and II, by Govardhan M. Tripathi.
2. *Shakuntal Nátak*, Zaverilal Yajnik's edition.

Poetry—
1. Dayárám—Miscellaneous pieces, *garbis* and *pads*, Narmadáshankar's edition.
2. *Kávya Dohon* (Mahipatrám Ruprám's edition, pp. 151 to 490).

Kánarese* ...

Prose—
1. *Mudrámanjushn.*

Poetry—
1. *Basava Purana*, Sandhis I to IX.
2. *Jaimini Bharat*, Sandhis I to V.
3. Honnamma's *Hadibadeya Dharma.*

Arabic ...

Hamasah, 1st two Books, pp. 1—109, Calcutta edition
Timur Namah.
Mukamat of Hariri, 1st half.
Saba Maullakat.

* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6562, dated 15th July 1912.

ADDENDA to the Revised Compilation of Rules relating to the Examinations of Assistant Collectors and other Officers.

In paragraph 11, Subjects for the Honour examinations, *insert* the following between Kánarese and Arabic, on page 14:—

Sanskrit	...	...	1st and 2nd Adhyáys of the 1st Ashtak of the Rig-Ved Sanhita. Cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII, inclusive, of the expurgated edition of the Kirátárjuniya of Ishvar Chandra Vidyáságar. Shakuntala Nátak.

Persian ...

The Degree of Honour test in Persian will comprise the whole range of the language, and a knowledge of the classical as well as of the modern language will be demanded of the candidate.

The following works are recommended for study :—

Prose—

Nasikhu-t-Tawarikh, Volumes I and X.
Miraju-s-Saadat.
Safar Nama-i-Shah-i-Iran.
Akhlaq-i-Jalali.
Shamsa-wa-Qahqaha.
Durra-i-Nadiri.
Waqa-i-Namat Khan-i-Ali.
Akbar Nama.

Poetry—

Diwan-i-Hafiz.
Qasaid Qa'ani (official edition).
Shah Nama.
Muntakhab-i-Shaibani.

Prosody and Rhetoric—

Hadaiqu-l-Balaghat.
Rhetorique et Prosodie.

Newspapers—

Ittila'.
Iran.
Hablu-l-Matin.

List of grammars recommended.

Modern Persian Colloquial Grammar by Dr. Fritz Rosen.
Modern Persian Conversation Grammar (with key) by the Rev. W. St. Clair Tisdall.
Grammar of the Persian language by John T. Platts.

(*a*) A written examination in the prescribed books, the papers set in which will include questions in grammar (including philology) and prosody. In Persian half the passages for translation will be selected from the listed works and half from works of a similar standard of difficulty.

(*b*) Written translation into English of difficult unseen passages in prose.

NOTE.—The passages will, in all languages except Sanskrit, be selected from the current literature of the day.

(*c*) Written translation into English of difficult unseen passages in verse.

(*d*) Translating into the language a difficult passage (or passages) in English with such accuracy, elegance and idiomatic excellence as shall show eminent proficiency in the language.

NOTE.—The translations into Arabic should be marked with the vowel points.

(*e*) Conversing with accuracy and fluency (except in Sanskrit).

NOTE.—In the case of Arabic the candidate will be expected to converse with an Arab speaking pure Arabic. In the case of Persian the conversation may be with a native of Shiraz, Teheran or Gilan.

(*f*) Reading and translating at sight a difficult manuscript in the language.

(*g*) *Vivâ voce* translation at sight into the language of a paper in English placed before the candidate. This translation as it is made will be written by a munshi as dictated by the candidate who will be permitted to correct his translation when completed upon its being read out to him by the examiner. The time occupied in this exercise will be taken into account in awarding marks.

NOTE TO RULES 9 @ 11.—An important part of the Higher Standard, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour Examinations in Persian consists of testing the ability of candidates in reading and translating manuscripts fluently. The candidates have hitherto been hampered in preparing themselves for this portion of the examination by the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory specimens of Persian correspondence. With a view to remove this difficulty the Government of India have obtained specimens of correspondence from Teheran and Bushire, which they have caused to be reproduced by photozincography. These specimens can be obtained on application to the following officers :—

The Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
The Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Madras.
The Secretary to the Civil and Military Examination Committee, Bombay.

12. The Honour Examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

Nature of the Honour examinations.

13. Successful candidates for the Degree of Honour shall be arranged in two divisions according to the number of marks obtained. For the first division 80 per cent. of the marks must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 60 per cent. in any one paper; for the second division 60 per cent. must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 45 per cent. in each paper. The reward and diploma will be granted only to those passing in the first division, and their names only will be published in the *Gazette of India*. Those passing in the second division will be deemed to have passed for the purposes of leave and travelling allowance rules, but they will not be allowed the benefit of those rules on a second occasion, should they elect to compete again for the reward of a Degree of Honour.

Standard of the Honour examinations.

Application of rules to other officers.

14. The foregoing rules apply to—

(A) Military officers in permanent Civil employ serving in the Bombay Presidency.

(B) All officers of the Political Department of the Government of Bombay, including Military officers in permanent Political employ, who will be eligible for rewards for passing examinations in the vernacular languages spoken in the Agency in which they are serving. In the case of Military officers in permanent Political employ the limit of time specified in Rule 5 within which an officer can earn a reward for passing the Higher Standard and High Proficiency Examinations respectively may, for special reasons, be extended by Government on recommendation of the Political Agent under whom the officer is serving.

(C) Gazetted Police Officers not being Natives or Statutory Natives of India, so far as the rules relate to the High Proficiency Examination in vernacular (but not classical) languages, subject to the following provisions:—

(*a*) that Police Officers shall be eligible for rewards only for passing the examination in the vernacular languages of the Bombay Presidency;

(*b*) that in the case of officers appointed in India the period within which the examination must be passed in order to entitle them to the grant of pecuniary reward shall be counted from the date of their first appointment.

15. The following Articles 279 to 283 of the Civil Service Regulations, Fifth Edition, regulate the grant of leave to enable officers to appear at examinations:—

Leave to appear at examination.

279.—In cases not specially provided for in this section, permission to appear at an optional examination prescribed by Government in any of the Oriental languages carries with it the grant of joining time (excluding the time allowed for preparation) to and from the place of examination, besides leave for the day or days of examination.

280 (*a*).—A candidate for a reward by the Higher Standard in Arabic, or High Proficiency in Arabic or Persian, may be allowed either (i) leave for one month before the examination, and, if he passes, for another month after it, or, (ii) if he undertakes to spend it in study under professional tuition at a Presidency town, the whole period of two months before the examination.

(*b*) An officer who is a candidate for the Degree of Honour in Arabic or Persian may be allowed either leave for two months under

clause (*a*), or, if he leaves India for study, leave for four months to Persia for Persian, or for six months to Arabia, Mesopotamia, Egypt, or Syria for Arabic. Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India may be granted this leave even when they are candidates only for the Higher Standard or High Proficiency test in Arabic or Persian.

NOTE.—[Leave under clause (*a*) or (*b*) is not admissible more than once; nor can such leave be combined.]

(*c*) Privilege leave may not be granted in continuation of the month's leave after examination admissible under clause (*a*), but otherwise leave under this Article may be combined with privilege leave, provided that privilege leave prefixed to leave under clause (*b*) must be spent in, or in travelling to, one of the countries mentioned in the clause.

(*d*) An officer on leave under this Article has a lien on his appointment, substantive or officiating, and is entitled to leave allowances, as if he were on privilege leave, for an aggregate maximum period of twelve months.

NOTE.—[An officer serving in a department in which regular vacations are allowed is entitled, during examination leave, to a leave allowance equal to the salary which he would receive if he were on duty in the appointment on which he has a lien.]

281.— * * * * *

NOTE.—[Leave granted under Articles 280 and 281 covers the whole period of absence from regular duty including the day or days of examination and the time spent in proceeding to and from the place of examination. The leave cannot be taken in instalments.]

282.—Except as provided in Articles 280 and 281, no kind of leave, except furlough on medical certificate, may be granted in continuation of examination leave.

283.—The rules in this section apply to Military officers subject to the Military Leave Rules serving in any Civil Department other than the Public Works, Railway, the Survey of India and Forest Departments, to which Departments they are not applicable.

CHAPTER II.

* *Revised Rules for admission to, and promotion in, the Bombay Provincial Civil Service.*

Classes of persons eligible.

I.—The Bombay Provincial Civil Service shall be open to all subjects of His Majesty and of a Native State or Prince in India under the Suzerainty of His Majesty, who have resided for not less than three years before the date of appointment within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of States under the political control of His Excellency the Governor in Council: Provided that, in the case of a European not coming within the definition of Native of India contained in section 6 of 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, the previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained to his appointment to the service, and that of the Secretary of State to his appointment to a listed post.

Division into Executive and Judicial Branches.

II.—The service is divided into two branches—the Executive and the Judicial. The Executive Banch is sub-divided into the Upper Division, including Deputy Collectors, and the Lower Division, including Mamlatdars and District Inspectors of Land Records in the Presidency proper. In the Upper Division of the Executive Branch there are about 85 appointments, in the Lower Division about 197 appointments, and in the Judicial Branch about 132 appointments as may be notified from time to time, of which about 24 in the Executive Branch, Upper Division, and about 17 in the Judicial Branch will be localised in Sind.

NOTE.—Admission of Mamlatdars to the Provincial Civil Service shall not *per se* give them any claim for promotion to the rank of Deputy Collectors, such promotion being made by Government rigidly by selection as heretofore.

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* Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 1112, dated 2nd February 1912, No. 7089, dated 31st July 1912, and No. 10060, dated 30th October 1912.